



SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.



SORTING PENS.

Two Arrangements Which Will Be Found to Work.

I venture to send a rough sketch of a hog sorting pen I planned several years since, and which I have found to work satisfactorily, writes a correspondent of Wallaces Farmer. I use it mostly for sorting hogs for market, and when I wish to sort out a certain kind or size of hogs I go among them with a can of paint and a paddle while they are busy eating and dab a little paint on the backs of those I want to sort out. Then the whole herd is let into the large lot (A), see Fig. 1. From one corner of this lot an opening is

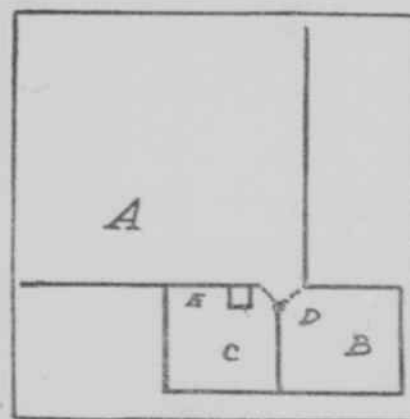


Figure 1.

made about 16 or 18 inches wide and 20 inches high, and 3 feet from center of opening is set a post (D), which in the end post in division fence between two smaller lots (C and D). Hang a light but strong gate from post so that it will swing easily from side to side of opening to let the hogs in either yards C or D as wanted. The fence between lots A and C should be a tight fence of sufficient height to screen the man operating the swinging gate (from shoulders down) from sight of the hogs in lot A. A small platform, shown at E, is built at one side and above opening, upon which the operator stands. Two men drive the hogs

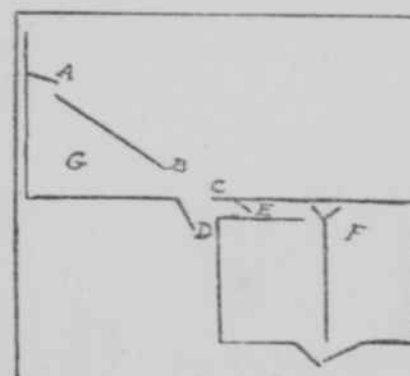


Figure 2.

slowly through the opening, which is alternately opened to allow the marked hogs to go into one yard and the unmarked into the other. Some oats or shelled corn may be thrown into yards B and C to keep the hogs away from the swinging gate until the job is done. The gate is swung from side to side as desired by means of a strong handle fastened securely to the gate about 8 inches from the loose end and extending about 3 feet above the gate.

Another correspondent gives his plan of sorting pens, Fig. 2. These are general plans and may easily be altered to suit individual cases. As they stand they are for hogs or sheep, and I have found them very efficient. I do not think they would be practical for cattle, as one man could not operate both gates at "T" if built on a large scale.

"a" and "b" is a fence across corner of feed lot. Gate at "a" may be opened when not in use, and the fence will not interfere with stock. Two gates at "f." Gate "e" is not essential, but greatly simplifies sorting, and makes a small pen of the alley, which is very convenient for ringing or castrating. Opening at "b" and "c" to be closed with hurdle after hogs are in corner "g."

Outlook for Sheep.

There is no danger of any person getting into trouble in predicting that from now on the sheep is to be returned to its proper place on the farms. And why not, when it makes far more money out of the grass and the weeds and the seeds, the roots, the grains, the hay and anything else fed to it than any other kind of animal we raise, and it does that without one needing to milk or grind for them? All that is required is to give the feed as it comes from the field, only that turnips had better be cut. Does that not tell, and tell materially, when the labor saved is considered, how we can farm, farm well, and cut down expensive labor bills?—John Campbell, Woodville, Ontario.

Avoid Grade Animal.

Never use a grade animal for breeding, however good its appearance may be. Whatever of merit, style or quality he may possess has come to him

from some thoroughbred ancestor, but he has no power to transmit his fine qualities to his progeny to any degree worth figuring on. The improvement has ended with himself. The grade will breed the herd down instead of up, and there is no other way.

TUBERCULOSIS IN STOCK.

Most Important Factor in Spread of Disease is in the Manure.

The bureau of animal industry has made a number of tests showing that the most important factor in the spread of cattle tuberculosis is the manure. It has been generally supposed that milk was not as likely to be affected unless the cow's udder was tuberculous.

The bureau has found, however, that the manure from diseased cows is usually laden with tubercular bacteria and as these are easily and almost surely introduced into the milk, under ordinary methods of milking, a single tubercular cow may affect the milk of an entire stable.

Hogs, according to the bureau, also easily acquire tuberculosis from following cows in the pasture or from feeding from skim milk or separator milk from tuberculous cattle. The great increase in tuberculosis among hogs is stated by the bureau of animal industry to be almost entirely traceable to their association with affected cattle, and the bureau strongly recommends the sterilization of all skim or separator milk from public creameries before it is fed to calves or pigs.

Tuberculosis among animals is not necessarily acquired through the mouth or nose as has been generally supposed. For instance, tuberculosis of the lungs was produced in hogs by inoculating them in the tips of their tails.

There has been considerable dispute as to whether human and bovine tuberculosis are practically one and the same, the famous Koch theory raising a storm of dissension—at least as to whether human tuberculosis or consumption can result from the consumption of tuberculous milk, etc.

Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, holds to the view that the two forms cannot be classed as separate and distinct and that measures to protect persons from infection from tuberculosis from animals are highly necessary.

"But whether," he said, in speaking of the matter, "the subject is regarded from the standpoint of protecting human health, or of promoting the welfare of the live stock industry, it is beyond question of argument that it is highly important for our stock raisers, farmers and dairymen to eliminate tuberculosis from their herds."

Dr. Melvin's predecessor as chief of the bureau of animal industry, D. E. Salmon, also held that bovine tuberculosis was transmissible to humans and he took the very sensible view that even admitting there was doubt about the matter, the only safe course to pursue was to assume that it was transmissible and to make and enforce regulations accordingly.

STOCK SAYINGS.

Farm animals can stand more cold than most people suppose and still be comfortable.

A balanced ration for a given purpose is one that contains the proper amount and proportion of digestible carbohydrates, fats and albuminoids to accomplish that purpose in the most economical manner.

The importance of taking good care of the brood mare and her foal, and of feeding the mare well so as to make her yield an abundance of milk, cannot be overestimated if a first-class, vigorous colt is to be raised.

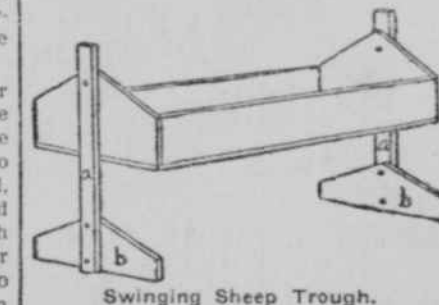
It is always well to pay attention to the color in mating a team as a fancy consideration, but size, and especially strength and action are much more important in mating a team for usefulness and to make a pleasant team to work and drive.

A cow may possess all the signs in the world that are tokens of a good milker and yet be a poor milker from the fact that the early cure of the cow and heifer was faulty, nothing being done to stimulate milk giving.

FEEDING GRAIN TO SHEEP.

Trough Which Is Easily Kept Free from Rubbish.

For a sheep trough procure two 6-inch boards, a, about 3 feet long and at the bottom of each fasten another board, b. Make a flat trough and let



Swinging Sheep Trough.

the ends project above the top. Bore a hole through each end and also through the standards; a, and hang the trough on bolts. After the sheep eat and leave the trough, or if it rains, says the Farm and Home, the trough can be turned bottom side up and quickly cleaned.

Machine Pincushion.

Make a crescent pincushion from two pieces of silk or woolen material, stitched together on the concave side and partly on the other, then stuffed with hair, wool, or fine sawdust. After closing, brush over the seams and suspend from the arm of the sewing machine by little ribbons attached to the points of the crescent.

Accounted For.

The Westerner—it is estimated that people in Chicago spend \$300,000 a year in keeping their shoes polished. The Easterner—is that all? No wonder one meets so many people in Chicago without a polish.—Yonkers Statesman.

Jesus the Bread of Life

Sunday School Lesson for March 8, 1908. Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—John 6:22-51. Memory verses, 22, 33. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Jesus said unto them: I am the bread of life."—John 6:35.

TIME.—The day after our last lesson, when Jesus fed the 5,000, April, A. D. 33.

PLACE.—Gennesaret, a beautiful plain on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, south of Capernaum. SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Jesus the Bread of Life, John 6:48-51, 58; 1 Cor. 11:23-26, and the use of "bread" in the institution of the Lord's Supper. Compare Deut. 8:3 and 26:9; Matt. 4:4; 6:11. The Manna referred to in John 6:49, 50; Ex. 16:14-25; Neh. 9:15; Psa. 78:24. Jesus the Life, John 1:4; 5:24; 6:11-25; 14:6; 17:2; 1 John 1:2; 2:25; 3:11-15; 2 Cor. 4:10; Gal. 2:20; Col. 3:3; 2 Tim. 1:1; 3:10; Rev. 2:7. Old Testament Miracles of Feeding compared and contrasted with this miracle of Jesus. Elijah fed by ravens (1 Kings 17:6); miraculously increases the widow's meal and oil (1 Kings 17:16); Elisha feeds 100 men with 20 loaves (2 Kings 4:42-44).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Why did the people seek Jesus? This question in v. 25 implies that the next morning the people had been searching for Jesus, not having seen him leave the fields where the miracle had been wrought.

Two motives are given: the higher motive they sought to have him, and the lower motive which predominated. V. 26, "Jesus answered" but their spiritual need which their conduct asked. "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles," R. V., "signs," the Greek name for miracles used here. This would have been a right motive to which Jesus himself appealed. They were not attracted by the miracles as signs of God's love, as types and proofs that Jesus was the Messiah, as invitations to trust and love him.

"But because ye did eat the loaves, and were filled." The verb means "were satisfied as a beast with fodder." Whitelaw. They were not hypocrites; they only took a low view, and were selfish. Their motives lay chiefly in the results of the miracles; the healing, the satisfying of hunger, and not in the miracles as signs. They saw the outward form of the miracles, but not the soul; the husk, but not the kernel; they read the words as in an unknown tongue, but did not see their meaning.

They were like the Roman soldier, who, finding an embroidered purse of jewels, kept the purse, but threw away the priceless gems. Why did Jesus answer as he did? By this answer Jesus tried to lift the minds and hearts of the people to higher motives and clearer views of the truth.

How did Jesus lead them to higher aims in life? V. 27, "Labor not." Work not; the same word as "work" in vs. 28-30 below. "For the meat which perisheth." The food for the body. This is not to be the chief end even of work for daily food.

V. 31, "Our fathers did eat manna in the desert" (see Ex. 16). "As it is written" (Ex. 16:4; Psa. 78:24; Septuagint version). Moses, our founder, lawgiver and leader, to whom the promised Deliverer is to be like (Deut. 18:15; Acts 3:22).

"Moses proved that he was sent from God by giving the people bread from heaven to eat; now what do you do that is greater than this to prove that you are the greater prophet, even the Messiah, who will deliver us from our bondage to the Romans, as Moses delivered us from the Egyptians? Jesus had fed 5,000 with five loaves from the earth for one meal. Moses had fed millions for 40 years with bread from heaven."

The Tests.—Such are the tests of true religion, by which we may recognize it and distinguish it from all substitutes that are offered. (1) It is from heaven and bears the marks of its heavenly origin. (2) It gives life, awakens and sustains every faculty. (3) It is for the soul, the spiritual nature, more than for the body. (4) It blesses for this life, but especially prepares for eternal life, and assures us of its blessedness. (5) It is universal, for all ages, and for all men, under all circumstances. (6) But, like earthly bread, it must be eaten in order to avail.

What is meant by Jesus as the Bread of Life? How does he feed our souls? First, He by his atonement and holy spirit imparts spiritual life, the new life of God in the soul. We are "born of the Spirit."

Second, The soul needs food as really as the body. Every faculty of the soul needs its own food, that will strengthen and sustain its life, develop its powers, make it grow into the fullness and perfection of its nature.

Third, Jesus feeds the soul in every part. "How many characteristics are necessary to make our character God-like. We do not know. There must be love, humility, submission, patience, hope, gentleness, joy, and all the qualities that entered to compose the character of the Son of God."—Cornelius Woolfkin.

Fourth, We come into this personal communion with Jesus, and within the power of his personality, by reading and studying the records of his life, by loving him, by working with him for his cause, by dwelling on his character, and counseling with him in prayer.

Fifth, Without God and his righteousness, worldly things cannot satisfy the soul. They are like the waters of the sea, the more you drink the thirstier you are. Even the wants of our physical nature are not perfectly satisfied except through God and his righteousness.

A Modified Offer.

Cowboy (striding into the Round-up saloon)—Gimme a drink, an' be quick about it if ye know what's good for ye. I ain't goin' ter pay for it, nuther. Experienced Bartender (suddenly covering him with a revolver)—What'll ye have?

Cowboy (blanching)—Water. I s'pose that's the only drink that's free.—N. Y. Weekly.



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

THE COURTS OF CALANTHE

Is the Female Department of the Order. It requires a membership of thirty persons to organize a court. Its members are pledged to exhibit Fidelity, exercise Harmony and prove Love one for the other. It pays an endowment and burial benefit of \$150.00. It pays \$3.00 per week sick dues. The only expense for regalia is the cost of the badge, 50 cents and a rosette, costing 25 cents for funeral occasions.

THE BANDS OF CALANTHE or Children's Department also constitutes a feature and persons cannot do better than to enter the little ones into this mystic circle. The expense is nominal and the benefits all that could be expected. It pays from \$1.00 to \$1.50 sick dues and death benefits of from \$30.00 to \$50.00. If you have no Pythian Lodge or Court or Band in your neighborhood, organize one.

For all information concerning the Children's Department address, Mrs. Anna Taylor, W. M., 120 W. Hill St., Richmond, Va.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., 311 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

For all information concerning special rates of membership in the lodges and courts, address

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Knights of Pythias,

N. A., S. A., E. A., A. AND A.

This organization is one of the most powerful in the country and its progress has been phenomenal. The Grand Lodge of Virginia has jurisdiction over all of the cities and counties in this state. Thirty males are required to organize a new lodge. The benefits paid constitute one of its strongest features, but the principles are greater than anything else. Founded on Friendship, based on Charity and established on Benevolence, the respectable, upright people of the state will find it an order worthy of their heartiest support.

It pays an endowment and burial benefit of \$200.00 for all ages. It pays \$4.00 per week sick dues. The badge costing 75 cents each is the only absolutely necessary regalia. For information concerning the organization of lodges apply at the main office.

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